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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Yoshiharu Dewa

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EXAMINER

LAZARO, DAVID R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/786,878

Applicant(s)

DEWA, YOSHIHARU

Examiner

David Lazaro

Art Unit

2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25,27,29,31 and 33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25,27,29,31 and 33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the RCE filed 03/03/2006.
2. Claims 1-25, 27,29, 31 and 33 were amended.
3. Claims 26, 28, 30 and 32 are canceled.
4. Claims 1-25, 27,29, 31 and 33 are pending in this office action.

Response to Amendment/Arguments

5. The rejections of claims 1, 8 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 101 are withdrawn.
6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-25, 27,29, 31 and 33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-3, 7-9, 13-15, 19, 27, 29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,635,088 by Hind et al. (Hind) in view of U.S. Patent 6,304,601 by Davison (Davison) and U.S. Patent 6,163,811 by Porter (Porter).
9. With respect to Claim 1, Hind teaches a processor implemented method of forming distribution content that includes a data module, data module including a file, said method comprising:

scanning the file to detect a plurality of character strings that each match predetermined criteria (Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48);

associating, for each one of the plurality of character strings, that character string with a specific one of a plurality of substitute characters or character strings (Col. 11 lines 44-58);

searching the file for a given one of the plurality of character strings (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57 - all examples of searching for a given character string); and

replacing the given one of the plurality of character strings with the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings having fewer characters than the given one of the plurality of character strings (Col. 11 line 44 - Col. 12 line 13, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57).

Hind further teaches tracking the appearance frequency of the plurality of character strings (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15).

Hind does not explicitly disclose sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency. Davison teaches scanning a file for a plurality of character strings and sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency (Col. 4 lines 24-54, particularly lines 38-42). This allows for a more efficient compression by replacing strings according to the appearance frequency (Col. 4 line 55 - Col. 6 line 7).

Hind does not explicitly disclose the file is a script. Porter teaches that there is an increasing number of situations where files need to be transferred from one computer to another (Col. 1 lines 13-18). Such files include XML files and scripts (Col. 1 lines 18-22 and Col. 4 lines 20-24 - XML, JavaScript). These files are typically subjected to various compression/decompression techniques, such as string substitution techniques (Col. 3 line 38 - Col. 4 line 24) to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transferred (Col. 1 lines 39-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Davison and Porter such that the plurality of character strings are sorted in order of their appearance frequency; and the data module includes a script and further scanning the script to detect a plurality of character strings that each match predetermined criteria; and searching the script for a given one of the plurality of character strings. One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davison, as it is desirable to reduce storage and transmission requirements (In Davison: Col. 4 line 66 - Col. 5 line 7 and Col. 1 lines 57-65). One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Porter, as there is need for reducing the amount of data to be transferred in order to alleviate problems with network bandwidth (In Porter: Col. 1 lines 39-62).

10. With respect to Claim 2, Hind further teaches temporarily storing the distribution contents after carrying out said replacing step, and then distributing the contents (In Hind: Col. 12 lines 14-19).

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11. With respect to Claim 3, Hind further teaches wherein the given character string is a function name or a variable name (In Hind: Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57) and (In Porter: Col. 3 lines 38- Col. 4 line 24 - language elements would include function names or variable names).

12. With respect to Claim 7, Hind does not explicitly disclose whereby when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings.

Davison teaches scanning a file for a plurality of character strings and sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency (Col. 4 lines 24-54, particularly lines 38-42). This includes when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings (Col. 4 lines 38 - Col. 6 line 7). This allows for a more efficient

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compression by replacing strings according to the appearance frequency (Col. 4 line 55 - Col. 6 line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Davison and Porter such that when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings. One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davison, as it is desirable to reduce storage and transmission requirements (In Davison: Col. 4 line 66 - Col. 5 line 7 and Col. 1 lines 57-65).

13. With respect to Claim 27, Hind further teaches storing the given one of the plurality of character strings and the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings in a correspondence table (In Hind: Col. 13 lines 20-48).

14. With respect to Claims 8 and 14, Hind teaches a method and apparatus of distributing content that includes a plurality of data modules, at least one of the plurality of modules a file, said method comprising:

scanning the file to detect a plurality of character strings that each match predetermined criteria (Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48);

associating, for each one of the plurality of character strings, that character string with a specific one of a plurality of substitute characters or character strings (Col. 11 lines 44-58);

searching the file of the data module for a given given character string (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57 - all examples of searching for a character string);

replacing the given character string with a substitute character string that is associated with the given character string, the substitute character or character string having fewer characters than the given character string (Col. 11 line 44 - Col. 12 line 13, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57);

storing the data module after carrying out said replacing step (Col. 12 lines 14-19);

distributing the stored data module (Col. 12 lines 14-19).

Hind further teaches tracking the appearance frequency of the plurality of character strings (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15).

Hind does not explicitly disclose sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency. Davison teaches scanning a file for a plurality of character strings and sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency (Col. 4 lines 24-54, particularly lines 38-42). This allows for a more efficient compression by replacing strings according to the appearance frequency (Col. 4 line 55 - Col. 6 line 7).

Hind does not explicitly disclose the file is a script. Porter teaches that there is an increasing number of situations where files need to be transferred from one computer to another (Col. 1 lines 13-18). Such files include XML files and scripts (Col. 1 lines 18-22 and Col. 4 lines 20-24 - XML, JAVAscript). These files are typically subjected to various compression/decompression techniques, such as string substitution techniques (Col. 3 line 38 - Col. 4 line 24) to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transferred (Col. 1 lines 39-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Davison and Porter such that the plurality of character strings are sorted in order of their appearance frequency; and the data module includes a script and further scanning the script to detect a plurality of character strings that each match predetermined criteria; and searching the script for a given one of the plurality of character strings . One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davison, as it is desirable to reduce storage and transmission requirements (In Davison: Col. 4 line 66 - Col. 5 line 7 and Col. 1 lines 57-65). One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for reducing the amount of data to be transferred in order to alleviate problems with network bandwidth (In Porter: Col. 1 lines 39-62).

15. With respect to Claims 9 and 15, Hind further teaches wherein the given one of the plurality of character strings is a function name or a variable name (In Hind: Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14

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lines 44-57) and note (In Porter: Col. 3 lines 38- Col. 4 line 24 - language elements would include function names or variable names).

16. With respect to Claim 13 and 19, Hind does not explicitly disclose whereby when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings.

Davison teaches scanning a file for a plurality of character strings and sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency (Col. 4 lines 24-54, particularly lines 38-42). This includes when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings (Col. 4 lines 38 - Col. 6 line 7). This allows for a more efficient compression by replacing strings according to the appearance frequency (Col. 4 line 55 - Col. 6 line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method/apparatus disclosed by Hind and modify it as

indicated by Davison and Porter such that when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings. One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davison, as it is desirable to reduce storage and transmission requirements (In Davison: Col. 4 line 66 - Col. 5 line 7 and Col. 1 lines 57-65).

17. With respect to Claim 29 and 31, Hind further teaches storing the given one of the plurality of character strings and the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings in a correspondence table (In Hind: Col. 13 lines 20-48).

18. Claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Davison and Porter as applied to claims 1, 8 and 14 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,311,223 by Bodin et al. (Bodin).

19. With respect to Claim 5, Hind in view of Davison and Porter does not explicitly disclose searching the script for a further character string that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting the further character string from the script. Bodin teaches compression of data through substitution further including searching for character

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strings not affecting execution of the data and deleting that character string (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32). The character string can include a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Davison and Porter and modify it as indicated by Bodin such that the method further comprises searching the script for a further character string that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting the further character string from the script. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to transfer data more effectively (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 24-35 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

20. With respect to Claim 6, Hind in view of Davison and Porter further teaches wherein the further character string is a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

21. With respect to Claims 11 and 17, Hind in view of Davison and Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 8 and 14 respectively, but does not explicitly disclose searching the script for a further one of the plurality of the character strings that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting a further one of the plurality of character strings from the script. Bodin teaches compression of data through substitution further including searching for character strings not affecting execution of the data and deleting that character string (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

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The character string can include a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the teachings disclosed by Hind in view of Davison and Porter and modify them as indicated by Bodin such that the method/apparatus further comprises searching the script for a further one of the plurality of the character strings that does not affect execution of the script; and deleting a further one of the plurality of character strings from the script. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to transfer data more effectively (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 24-35 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

22. With respect to Claims 12 and 18, Hind in view of Davison and Porter further teaches wherein the further character string is a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

23. Claims 4, 10 and 16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Davison and Porter and in further view of Examiner's Official Notice.

24. With respect to Claim 4, Hind in view of Davison and Porter teaches all the limitations of Claim 1, but does not explicitly disclose determining whether the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, and when the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, replacing the specific one of the plurality of substitute

characters or character strings with a further one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings prior to carrying out said associated step.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art that a system reserved word should not be used in a script as the script would become invalid.

As such, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Porter and modify it such that the method further comprises determining whether the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, and when the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, replacing the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings with a further one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings prior to carrying out said associated step. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to have the data being compressed to continue to function.

25. With respect to Claim 10 and 16, Hind in view of Davison and Porter does not explicitly disclose determining whether the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, and when the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, replacing the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings with a further one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings prior to carrying out said associated step.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art that a system reserved word should not be used in a script as the script would become invalid.

As such, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Porter and modify it such that the method/apparatus further comprises determining whether the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, and when the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings is a system reserved word, replacing the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings with a further one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings prior to carrying out said associated step. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to have the data being compressed to continue to function.

26. Claims 20, 21, 25 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Davison.

27. With respect to Claim 20, Hind teaches a method of reducing the size of source code, said method comprising:

scanning the source code to detect a plurality of character strings that each match predetermined criteria (Col. 10 line 65 - Col. 11 line 43, Col. 13 lines 20-48);

associating, for each one of the plurality of character strings, that character string with a specific one of a plurality of substitute characters or character strings (Col. 11 lines 44-58);

searching the source code for a given one of the plurality of character strings (Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57 - all examples of searching for a given character string); and

replacing the given one of the plurality of character strings with the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings having fewer characters than the given one of the plurality of character strings (Col. 11 line 44 - Col. 12 line 13, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57).

Hind further teaches tracking the appearance frequency of the plurality of character strings (Col. 10 line 64.- Col. 11 line 15).

Hind does not explicitly disclose sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency. Davison teaches scanning a file for a plurality of character strings and sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency (Col. 4 lines 24-54, particularly lines 38-42). This allows for a more efficient compression by replacing strings according to the appearance frequency (Col. 4 line 55 - Col. 6 line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by

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Davison and Porter such that the plurality of character strings are sorted in order of their appearance frequency. One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davison, as it is desirable to reduce storage and transmission requirements (In Davison: Col. 4 line 66 - Col. 5 line 7 and Col. 1 lines 57-65).

28. With respect to Claim 21, Hind further teaches wherein the given character string is a function name or a variable name (In Hind: Col. 10 line 64 - Col. 11 line 15, Col. 13 lines 20-48, Col. 13 line 66 - Col. 14 line 8 and Col. 14 lines 44-57).

29. With respect to Claim 25, Hind does not explicitly disclose wherein when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings.

Davison teaches scanning a file for a plurality of character strings and sorting the plurality of character strings in order of their appearance frequency (Col. 4 lines 24-54, particularly lines 38-42). This includes when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of

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character strings (Col. 4 lines 38 - Col. 6 line 7). This allows for a more efficient compression by replacing strings according to the appearance frequency (Col. 4 line 55 - Col. 6 line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind and modify it as indicated by Davison such that when a given one of the plurality of character strings has a greater appearance frequency than another one of the plurality of character strings, the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings has a same or smaller number of characters than the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character string that is associated with the another one of the plurality of character strings. One would be motivated to incorporate the teachings of Davison, as it is desirable to reduce storage and transmission requirements (In Davison: Col. 4 line 66 - Col. 5 line 7 and Col. 1 lines 57-65).

30. With respect to Claim 33, Hind further teaches storing the given one of the plurality of character strings and the specific one of the plurality of substitute characters or character strings associated with the given one of the plurality of character strings in a correspondence table (In Hind: Col. 13 lines 20-48).

31. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Davison and in further view of Examiner's Official Notice.

32. With respect to Claim 22, Hind in view of Davison teaches all the limitations of Claim 32, but does not explicitly disclose determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step.

However, the examiner takes official notice that it is well known in the art that a system reserved word should not be used in a script as the script would become invalid.

As such, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Davison and modify it such that the method further comprises determining whether the substitute characters or character string is a system reserved word, and when the substitute character or character string is a system reserved word, replacing the substitute character or character string with a further substitute character or character string prior to carrying out said associated step. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to have the data being compressed to continue to function.

33. Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hind in view of Davison and in further view of Bodin.

34. With respect to Claim 23, Hind in view of Davison teaches all the limitations of Claim 20, but does not explicitly disclose searching the source code for a further character string that does not affect execution of the source code and deleting the further character string. Bodin teaches compression of data through substitution further including searching for character strings not affecting execution of the data and deleting that character string (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32). The character string can include a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Hind in view of Davison and modify it as indicated by Bodin such that the method further comprises searching the source code for a further character string that does not affect execution of the source code and deleting the further character string. One would be motivated to have this, as it is desirable to transfer data more effectively (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 24-35 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

35. With respect to Claim 24, Hind in view of Davison further teaches wherein the further character string is a comment string preceded by a predetermined delimiter (In Bodin: Col. 2 lines 37-64 and Col. 5 lines 39-45 and Col. 6 lines 25-32).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



David Lazaro
April 25, 2006



SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER